

**55031 to 55039—Continued.**

it can not compete with later varieties, such as the Guldregn. It does not appear to thrive well in dry places, but it yields well in swampy lands. It is especially suitable for cultivation on swampy lands on account of its maturing so early and because of its strong stalks. This oat must be sown profusely, owing to the large size of its kernel."

**55035.** "*Osmo 1* (0537). This variety was obtained by crossing Kuopio 091 with the Guldregn variety. The kernel is full, dark brown, and of the size of the Guldregn. The panicle is straight and the straw strong. The straw is not quite so hard as that of the Guldregn, but stands up about as well. It is a little earlier than the first variety here mentioned. It ripens a week before the Guldregn, so that it can well be cultivated in central and northern Finland. It also grows well in swamps."

**55036.** "*Osmo 2*."

**55037.** "*Tuotto* (101). This variety comes from the foreign Clydesdale oat. It has a large, full kernel. The color of the kernel, however, is not satisfactory, since it is brownish gray. The panicle is not thick, but is stiff, and the stalk is somewhat short and strong. The *Tuotto* variety is a late one and ripens four or five days later than the Guldregn variety. It gives good crops and has given better ones than the Guldregn and Veikko varieties. It can be grown profitably only in southern Finland."

**55038.** "*Veikko* (052). This variety has descended in a direct line from the Piffelbacher variety. Its kernel is large, white, and full and has quite a thin hull. Its panicle is straight, and its stalk is strong and of average length. It ripens at the same time as the Guldregn and in experiments has sometimes given better and sometimes poorer crops than the latter, so that it may be considered of about the same value as the Guldregn. It requires perhaps a somewhat better quality of soil than the Guldregn."

**55039.** "*Voitto* (*Seger*). This variety from southern Finland thrives in northern Finland only in high warm places."

**55040.** *ERYTHRINA POEPPIGIANA* (Walp.) O. F. Cook. Fabaceæ.  
(*E. micropteryx* Poepp.)

From Mayaguez, Porto Rico. Seeds presented by T. B. McClelland, horticulturist, Porto Rico Agricultural Experiment Station. Received April 17, 1922.

An ornamental red-flowered leguminous tree, 40 to 50 feet in height and covered with short, conical spines. It is a native of the lower Andes of Peru, but is cultivated as a shade tree on coffee plantations in Porto Rico, where it is known as *bucare* and also as *palo de boyo*. (Adapted from Cook and Collins, *Economic Plants of Porto Rico, Contributions from the National Herbarium*, vol. 8, p. 139.)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 43049.

**55041.** *SABINEA CARINALIS* Griseb. Fabaceæ.

From Dominica, British West Indies. Seeds presented by Joseph Jones, curator, Botanic Gardens. Received April 19, 1922.

"This tree is known locally as *Bois Charibe* and is one of the most showy of our native plants. It is a very fine flowering tree, and I have seen nothing in the Tropics to surpass it as a mass of color. If grown on fairly good land, it will not make a good show; but if planted on a dry, rocky hillside, where it will be scorched by the sun for a period of three or four months each year, it makes a marvelous display of flowers." (Jones.)

"Mr. Jones's description of the marvelous color of the *Bois Charibe* and of the rocky hillsides where it grew attracted my attention at once, and I planted a few young seedlings on a dry coral reef in front of my house at Coconut Grove, Fla. They have grown unusually well, and during the first week of